WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1890.

The Varied Experiences of the Blue

PICKET LINE.

Thirst for Gore Brings on Much Trouble.

THREE HOURS OF MISERY.

A Taste of Col. Satterlee's Discipline.

BY JOHN M'ELROY, Author of "Andersonville: a Story of Southern Prisons"; "A File of Infantrymen"; "The Red Acorn"; "Reminiscences of an Army Mule,"

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LETTER XVL

"AN AFFAIR OF THE PICKETS."

AN INTERCHANGE OF OFFENSIVE COMPLI-MENTS-JOB CARTWRIGHT'S ATTEMPT TO RESENT INSULTS ALMOST PRECIPITATES A BATTLE-PUNISHMENT VISITED ON THE BLUE JAYS.

CAMP DEFIANCE, NEAR LEWINSVILLE, VA., Nov. 15, 1861.



into line and stood ready to oppose any farther movement. This they did not attempt to make, but after standing there confronting us for some hours, disappeared behind the crest of the hill, leaving strong outposts similar to those we had posted on our hill. As the days went by the conduct of these would become more and more aggravating. They would come out in the open space, where they would be in plain view, shake their fists, make all manner of taunting and contemptuous gestures, yell "Vienna," "Big Bethel," "Bull Run," " Ball's Bluff," " Wilson's Creek," etc., at us, and brag what they would do if we dared to come over and fight them. They

promised to not even wait for that, but come over themselves some day and run us "Hessian hirelings " into the Potomac. Job and some of the other boys would almost foam at the mouth sometimes with rage. One day they brought out a mangy yellow bound, with all the hair scalded off one side, put on him a collar labeled "Abe Lincoln-Bull Run," tied an American flag and a tin can to his tail, and then pelted him with stones until he ran yelping over into our lines. We retorted by rigging up a lame, spavined, one-eyed mule-you know Jeff Davis has but one eye-with a coat of tar and feathers, a hangman's noose around his

ing him on with well-directed pebbles, while the rest of us yelled vociferously. Day before yesterday Job got so roiled up by their demonstrations that he determined to let them have something more effective than bad language. Our company was on

his tail, and a collar labeled, "Jeff Davis .-

up toward the rebels, Cad and Web hasten-



outpost duty that day, and we of the Blue Jays were stationed on the main road. Telling the rest of us to keep the attention attracted of the crowd immediately in front of his men. He merely bestowed a withering said Web Dalias, as he and Cad Briggs took partial officers that constituted the first court, fensive routine, Job took Quin with him, oknoxious squad. Briers, elders and sumach growing along the edge of the gully afforded a pretty good screen for the two, and by going slowly and carefully, most of the time

up within long musket range of the yelling, over." gesticulating gang. We watched our boys with the greatest at this, but he said coldly: anxiety, but with much care to avoid directing the attention of the rebels to them. At sword to the Adjutant, and retire to your last we saw them, near the head of the gully, | tent." rest their guns on bowlders and blaze away. It was very comical to see the rebels jump then run back, yelling "Yankees! Yankees!"

popping away at Job and Quin, who were | shall not submit to it, sir." coming back down the hill as fast as their | How we all wanted to give him three legs could carry them. We all got excited | cheers. He looked splendid, as he stood at this, and running forward to good places | there, his slender form erect as a statue, his lows who were firing at our boys. The his hazel eyes glistening like diamonds. firing became quite lively, but we were too far apart for anybody to be seriously burt. The long roll beat in our camp, and



A HARD PUNISHMENT. pretty soon we heard the voice of our Colo-

nel on the hill-top bringing up the regiment at the double-quick. We could also hear the long roll beating in the rebel camp, and soon a formidable line of graycoats appeared on the crest in front of us. We all stopt firing as if with one consent,

Col. Satterlee rode down to the outpost inquired:

"What is the occasion of all this disturb-

Cartwright and Quin Bohannon, whom you Job and Quin, and we began shooting at them to drive them back."

"Anybody hurt?" he asked sharply. "Not yet, sir, I believe."

At this moment Job and Quin came up, very red in the face, and breathing hard. "If the plaguey old blunderbuss 'd hit a barn-door acrost the road," said Job, "I'd 'a offen his shoulders. I'd as fair a bead on him as I ever had on a squirrel; but you can't hit nothin' with these old smoothbore

"Oi'd a t'undering soight rather trust mesilf wid a good blackthorn shtick in me fist," panted Quin.

"What business had you men attacking those rebels without orders?" asked Col.

Satterlee in barsh tones. "What business attackin' 'em?" said Job in astonishment. "Lord, ain't that what

we're down here for ?" "No, sir," thundered the Colonel. "You are down here to obey orders, that is all. If I order you to attack or to retreat it is your business to do it, but not otherwise. It is intolerable insubordination and impudence for you to do as you have done. Blue blazes, just think of the infernal impudence of an enlisted man taking it upon himself to open an assault upon the enemy and precipneck, a rebel flag dragging in the mud from itate an engagement! It is the most outrageous thing I ever heard of. Men have His fate when we catch him." We led him been shot by a drumhead court-martial for to the bottom of the hill, and started him much less. I would be justified in shooting you myself, without waiting for a courtmartial. You do not know what harm you may bring about by your infernal meddle-

"You have no idea how aggravating they | tree to another. were, Colonel," I interposed, hoping to stay the torrent of his wrath. "Every day they have insulted and bedeviled us, until it became unbearable."

"What in blazes have you to do with insults?" he snapt at me. "It's none of your brimstone business. You were not posted out here to teach the enemy good manners. You were put on duty to watch him, to keep his scouts out of camp, and to give notice if he advanced. So long as he did not do that you had no more to do with what he did or said than you had with the hootings of the owls. I'll give you a lesson on this to-morrow that you'll remember as long as you live, and I shall make the Officer of the

Guard sweat for it. Who is he?" were likely to bring on Ezra Grimsted. He | and presented arms. That was me. Here I had been at the reserve in the rear, lying am. down, when the trouble began. As luck alongside of Job and presenting arms. "Of gau, delivered in the United States Senate—in would have it, he came up now, overflowing | wus rought alongside of him, though he mayn't | which he conclusively shows a disobedience to with earnestness about the fight, and igno- hey sane me." rant that anything had occurred to incur the Colonel's displeasure.

"Are you Officer of the Pickets to-day,

The Colonel was too thoroughly military to give him a scorching in the presence of

"Then you are responsible for this senseless and crawled up a deep gully which ran down | disturbance. Hand your sword to the Adfrom a point considerably to the left of the jutant, sir, and go to your tent in arrest." Ezra looked dumbfounded for an instant, and then began to unbuckle his belt. A.

thought occurred to him: "If there's going to be a fight, Colonel, on their hands and knees, they at last got let me stay with my company until it is

> I thought I saw the Colonel's face soften "You heard my order, sir. Hand your

Ezra's gentle manner did not change, but I saw a look of determination come into his and scatter as the shot sang around them, and face that I had never seen harden it before. "I'll give up my sword, sir (handing the at the top of their voices. The distance was | weapon to the Adjutant), but I will not go | ment." so great that none of the shots took effect. to my tent if there is a fight coming off. None of the rebels had guns with them at | You can take away my command, but you the time, but an instant later they came have no right to prevent my going into the

to fire from, began banging away at the fel- bandsome, almost girlish face flushed, and The Colonel hesitated an instant, and then

> said in his cold, metallic voice: "The order of arrest is suspended until guardmount to-morrow morning."

Then to us: "You men join your company. Report | tion. to-morrow morning at headquarters for punishment."

"Report to-morrow morning," thought I, is I surveyed the rebel line-of-battle on the hill-top; where, in Heaven's name, will some of us be to-morrow morning?"

leaned on our muskets, and watched the rebels, who likewise stood in ranks, leaned on their muskets and watched us. It became apparent to us that our Colo-

nel had no idea of leading us across the valley to attack them, and presently it his companions finished their meal, produced seemed equally clear that they had no idea | cigars, and seated themselves on camp-stools in of coming across the valley to attack us. "It's a case of one's afraid an' the other dassent," said Job.

"Place rest," commanded the Colonel. This released us from the rigid and tireor stand around with some freedom, it only being required that we keep near our places, so that we could form instantly,

The rebels apparently received the same command, as they began to lounge around as we did; and so the afternoon passed.

fires, rations were brought up from the his gun had grown to his side with long holdfor the imminence of a regular battle startled | camp, we had supper, and the pickets were | When any of us looked at him he would mutagain deployed in the front. The rebels also | ter: where Lan, Herman and I had rallied, and built fires, and kept them burning brightly him before I'm a month older." till past midnight.

"We got worked up by the taunts of those | But I was very tired. I sat down on my blanfellows over there," I answered, "and Job ket by a warm fire, holding my loaded gun by the flank, front into line, as the companies see coming, tried to slip up on them and lying down, so I spread my blanket out, and one shoulder to the other, feeling all the while shoot some of them. They began firing at | Lan and I stretched ourselves upon it, with our | that we were the mark of 2,000 derisive eyes guns by our sides. We were soon fast asleep, and 1,000 sarcastic tongues. and I knew no more until reveille the next morning, when I was informed that the rebels | riding back. in front of us had all disappeared during the

gone to Fairfax Coahthouse.' We marched over and found the hill deserted, blowed one long-haired skunk's head clean Black chunks and smoldering embers where the him before I'm a month older," reiterated Job campfires had been, some cast-off rags, heads, as we marched away. It was said so loud that

The deep quiet of the woods was only broken "Hello, Blue Jays," said Bill Hukens, of Co. by a flock of noisy crows and some buzzards B. "Been doin' the statue act before the Colo-



JOB'S PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

wheeling in gloomy stateliness from one dead "They are out of humor-disappointed at not getting their dinner yesterday," said Job, jerking his thumb toward the buzzards. 'No, they're not disappointed," said Lan. would have furnished a feast yesterday for all

the carrion birds in Virginia.' The talk jarred on me inexpressibly. It in that action-an humble contribution to the brought up the horrors of war with such vividness. But yet, why should it seem so much more terrible to have one's body eaten by these birds than by the worms of the earth? order from the Colonel to the regiment:

" Forward-file right-march!" Back we went to camp. Where are those men who were on the outpost at the road yesterday, and stirred up all that trouble?" asked Col. Satterlee, as we came step one pace to the front."

"Dere vas tree of us," affirmed Herman. of him. "I vas de oder vun.

count correctly," expostulated Lan, following | from the time he entered the field until he was the example of the others. "I was there, and you know it.

Lan's left, and presenting arms.

their places on our left. "Somebody's not telling the truth," said the | Lincoln, who approved of the findings, that Adjutant; "there were only five men on the their conduct of the case was a proceeding post, and in the scrape, and here are seven." "It's them two last boys," said Job; "nobody had nothin' to do with the thing but me, and | Pa. they certainly hadn't. They were half a mile away back in camp drawing our rations," "We would 've been with you if we 'd a' been at the post," urged Wcb. "Wouldn't we Cad?"

Cad nodded affirmatively. "We're goin' to stay with you now, ain't we, Cad nodded again.

"I'll not permit any such a thing," said the Colonel sharply, "You last two men fall back to your places. Web and Cad sullenly obeyed.

"Now," continued the Colonel to us, "you five remain where you are until you are ordered otherwise. Stand in ranks precisely as you are doing now, and carry your guns at a shoulder, right-shoulder-shift, left-shoulder-shift, support, present, or a-port-in short, every way, Champion Medical Fee!" A millionaire, rebut at an order. Adjutant, dismiss the regi- siding at Odessa, a certain M. Ralli, wishing to Away the companies marched to their tents,

running back with their weapons, and began | fight with a musket along with the rest. I | pectation for the punishment the Colonel was going to order for us, and my mind ranged through all the possibilities, from unpleasant to dreadful. But he appeared to be in no hurry to mete out military justice. He handed his horse over to his Orderly, with careful instructions as to feeding and grooming, divested Complete himself of his sword and sash, chatted with two or three Captains, who came to make some inquiries, and then went with the Adjutant and Surgeon to dinner in his mess-tent, which was in plain view only a few paces away. The meal seemed a very pleasant one to them, for | FACTS they ate it leisurely, talking all the while with animation, frequently smiling and laughing, without so much as casting a look in our direc-

> Our situation was changed from anxious to wearisome, then annoying, and finally aggravating. We shifted our guns from "shoulder' to "right-shoulder-shift," "left-shoulder-shift," support," etc., and back again, in order to rest ourselves and occupy our minds. Job alone GEN. did not shift his. He was getting angrier every minute. He put his gun up to a "support," For at least an hour we stood in ranks, and kept it there, without moving a muscle, though his eyes said terrible things. The rest of the regiment took an active-too active-interest in the matter. The boys would stroll past in squads, looking at us with impertment curi-

osity, and making audible comments. An hour passed,-it seemed a week,-and we front of the tent for a deliberate smoke. Our position seemed maddening. Any punishment was better than this, which at first

seemed so trivial. "I'll blow that dumbed Colonel's head off before I'm a month older," muttered Job, so loud that I trembled lest the threatened man some rank formation, and allowed us to sit | should hear it. If he did he gave no sign, but went on calmly explaining some intricate military matter to the Surgeon.

The drum beating the call for battalion drill announced that another hour had passed. We were very weary, and intensely angry. Except Job, it was impossible for any of us to keep our guns in one position a minute. We tossed them around as if they were hot, and As darkness came on the regiment built | burned us when kept at rest. Job stood as if ing there, like the arm of a Hindu fanatic.

"I'll blow that dumbed Colonel's head offen The regiment formed for battalion drill, the I was much excited over the possibility of | Colonel mounted his horse directly in front of their making a night attack upon us, and I | us, without giving us a look, and rode off to determined to remain awake and be ready, conduct the drill. We could hear the loud commands behind us, as the regiment moved | Buford's Division of cavalry, on our side, between my knees. Presently, I thought, I | whoeled into column, and back into line, while would be more comfortable and just as ready | we stood there foolishly shifting our guns from

So another hour passed, and the Colonel came "Present arms!" he commanded, after he had dismounted, and handed the reins to the We found this entirely true. Their camp- Orderly. "Shoulder arms! You men can go fires had died out, and there was not a soul to to your quarters now. Be glad you got off so fact that Reynolds made his dispositions as be seen on the hill-top. Later an old darkey easily. The next time you get up a senseless if to cover the town, it would appear that came in, who said the rebels had "all done | alarm on the picket-line it will go very hard

"I'll blow that dumbed Colonel's head offen hides and offal of slaughtered cattle, and such | I am sure the Colonel must have heard it, but unsavory filth were the only traces of the for- he gave no sign as he went on removing his enough and made sufficient dispositions per cent., as against 81 for the 24th Mich. midable host which had confronted us the night | belt and sash, while the Orderly plied a wisp | already to force his successor to "fight it to remove the dirt and mud gathered on drill.

nels tent? Posin' as perfeshenal beauties now, attack in a manner equally destitute of It was sometimes safe to joke with Job Cartwright, but any fool might have known that saw at once the value of Cemetery Hill. this was not one of the times. Before the and were trying to seize it. But there

words were fairly out of Hukens's mouth, Job is no evidence of any such purpose on changed his musket to his left hand, and with his right knocked him sprawling. "That expresses me own sintimints to a dot," said Quin, knocking over Hukens's partner, who stood grinning at his chum's wit.

The prompt interference of the Sergeaut the Guard was all that prevented a general Your loving son, (To be continued.)

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Capt, Wray's Rejoinder to Comrade Carpenter. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the May 29th issue of your valuable and "good as gold" paper, Comrade George W. Carpenter, 2d Minn., Fargo, N. D., in his article on Malvern Hill, says that I was "strangely, if not ungratefully | over. silent regarding the man who commanded in that action," and goes along in a very able manner, presumably from information obtained from official records, and newspaper correspondence of that day, in paying a deserved tribute to Gen. Fitz John Porter, as the commander who fought the action at Malvern; expressing his rejoicings in the vindication of Porter on his conduct at second Bull Run, and assailing the findings of the first court as a proceeding of Judge Lynch.

Why I should be taken to task as to my beng silent in regard to Porter as commander at Birds know the Lord's will better than any | Malvern Hill, I am at a loss to know; for while merely a personal recollection as a participant unwritten history of the war.

In the comrade's zeal for Porter he might have given him full credit as an efficient officer, without claiming for him in the Peninsu-My meditations were interrupted by a sharp | lar campaign that which was as justly due the other corps commanders-Sumuer, Heintzelman and Keyes-all of whom displayed marked

ability in that campaign. As one of the old Potomac Army he had and always will have a great admiration for Fitz-John Porter as an able, brave and efficient ofto a balt on the parade-ground, "All of them ficer, and would respectfully ask the comrade to read the unanswerable paper, based on offi-I was dismayed at the fresh trouble we said Job, defiantly, as he stepped out one pace taken before the first court, reviewing that of cial Union and Confederate reports; testimony | with the attendant results, had filled the the second court, and digest of the manly retraction of Grant's opinion-written by that promptly obey orders at the second Bull Run, In these days of forgiveness we accepted pacing up and bringing his gun out in front | the restoration of Porter with thanksgiving for the very valuable and distinguished serv-"Herman, you were excited, and couldn't | ices he rendered the country in the late war,

suspended, and was in hopes that the friends of "And I too," I asserted, taking my place on he read Logan's paper, I trust he may be genthe General would let the matter rest. Should erous enough to feel that it's not only indiscreet but unfair to assail the distinguished and imand honest, patriotic, justice-loving Abraham likened to Judge Lynch trials .- WM. J. WRAY, Co. F, 23d Pa., 3923 Reno street, Philadelphia,

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Choosing a Calling. [Chicago Tribune.] Blasted Hopes-The time has now come Alfred, when you must select some calling in

"I'm ready to do it at any time, father." "Glad to hear it, my boy. I don't want you to be an ornamental drone all your days," (With a heavy sigh) "That settles my case, father; I had made up mind to become an officer in the United States Navy."

A Russlan Boctor's Fee. [London Figuro.]

The famous Russian Doctor Sklikakowsky has just earned what is spoken of as "The be operted on by the famous surgeon in question, induced him to come specially to Odessa leaving us five standing in front of the Colonel's | for the purpose. The fee paid to Dr. Skiikakowsky, who was only in the city of Odessa it-For a little while we waited in anxious ex- | self for five hours, was 11,000 rables!

Records.

FIGURES A Great Battle Fought in

BLUNDERS.

Detail.

The Actual Strength of the Forces Engaged.

> BY BUELL II.



HE foregoing analysis of the several days' fighting to all intents and purposes separates the grand battle of Gettysburg into a number of combats, and exhibits the fact that each one of them was waged in its turn for a particular object, and without apparent reference to any wellordered plan of grand tactics; certainly with no evidence of

coherency. The first day's battle was precipitated simply by a collision between Reynolds, with the First and Eleventh Corps, and and Hill and Ewell, with the divisions of Heth, Pender, Early and Rodes, of their respective corps, on the other side. As a without either comprehensive tactics or definite objective, and it had no result except the destruction of several thousand excellent troops on both sides. From the Md.) easy to see what military value the town could have had for us. Though Reynolds the other hand, the rebels made their of those engaged. apparent objective, unless their Generals their part, either in their movements after they had driven us from the original field or in their reports of operations. So, they failed, and if the Confederate Generals | borne on the battery rolls.) desired to effect a lodgment on Cemetery Hill they fell short. It only remains to be added that the battle of the first day was fought by corps commanders on both sides, and without the slightest intervention on the part of either Commander-in-Chief-of whom one arrived at sundown and the other at midnight, after the battle of the day was ON THE SECOND DAY

a clear and definite objective was developed, namely, on our part to hold the line of Cemetery Ridge, and on their part to force or flank us out of it. But while the tactical purpose was clear, its execution was attempted with but little more than one-third of the force Lee had, and there is nothing in history, as told by the Confederate commanders in their reports, to indicate that iving creatures. If it had been His will we I had access to the official records and did not they had any comprehensive plan for foluse them, he will find that my effort was lowing up or improving a partial success, if they had gained one. A thought is suggested by these facts which may have some

Gen. Lee had just won the battle of Chancellorsville through Stonewall Jackson's celebrated flank movement. Now, that movement was simply a great piece of luck, for it would not have succeeded in one case out of a hundred, under the ordinary conditions of battle. But it did succeed at Chancellorsville, and the fact of its success, Confederates, from Generals to drummerboys, with that overestimate of their own prowess which, in slang phrase, is commonly

termed "the big-head." They had won quite a number of great battles-in fact, had never yet been severely defeated in one; but they had always been fighting defensively. Chancellorsville itself, though won by a bold offensive blow, was in all other respects a defensive battle. It may, therefore, be fair to assume that the rebels, through want of experience in that line, were unable to estimate the difference between assailing good positions and being assailed in them; that, flushed with repeated success in defensive battles, they overestimated their power in attack, and thus wasted their forces in detail, hoping and expecting to triumph at Gettysburg, as they had done at Chancellorsville, by some "lucky scratch."

The losses of the two armies, taken by brigades, afford an instructive study of the consequences of fighting a great battle in sections or by detail.

UNION LOSSES. First Corps:

	First Division, First Brigade	1,0 1,0 6 8 8
	Total	6,0
l	Second Corps: First Division, First Brigade	3

Third Brigade.

Second Division, First Brigade. Third Brigade .. Third Division, First Brigade. Light Artillery Brigade. Total. Third Corps: First Division, First Brigade. Second Brigade ... Third Brigade Second Division, First Brigade. Second Brigade Third Brigade. Light Artillery Brigade. Fifth Corps: First Division, First Brigade. Second Brigade Third Brigade .. Second Division, First Brigade. Second Brigade Third Brigade Third Division, First Brigade. Second Brigade. Light Artillery Brigade .. Total. Sixth Corps:

First Division, First Brigade. Second Brigade. Third Brigade Second Division, First Brigade Second Brigade Third Brigade ... Third Division, First Brigade Second Brigade Third Brigade. Light Artillery Brigade.. First Division, First Brigade Second Division, First Brigade

Eleventh Corps: Third Division, First Brigade. Light Artillery Brigade Twelfth Corps: First Division, First Brigade Second Brigade Third Brigade Second Division, First Brigade. Second Brigade Third Brigade . Light Artillery Brigade Total First Regular Brigade second Volunteer Brigade

Third Volunteer Brigade Fourth Volunteer Brigade .. From the above it appears that one brigade in the Union army escaped loss as a wholethe First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps. The following regiments escaped loss : The 12th and 15th Vt., of Stannard's Brigade. Third Division, First Corps. (They were decombat it grew from a skirmish to a battle tached, guarding the ammunition train.) First N. J., 5th and 6th Me., 49th and 102d Pa., 33d and 77th N. Y., 5th Wis., and 2d, 3d, 5th and was left as corps baggage guard at Westminster,

was that of the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps (the Iron Brigade), 1,153, and the his intention was to hold it; but it is not | heaviest loss of any regiment was that of the 24th Mich., of that brigade, 363. The largest loss of any brigade by percentage of numbers died early in the fight, he had lived long of regiments it was that of the 1st Minn., 86 Other extraordinary regimental losses were the 151st Pa., 337; the 149th Pa., 336; and the

out on that line," for that day at loast. On | 157th N. Y., 307; in each case over 70 per cent. Excessive losses of light batteries were the following: Cushing's, A, 4th U Sheldon's, B, 1st N. Y Brown's, B, 1st R. I. Freeborn's, E, 1st R. I.

if our Generals wanted to hold the town vised returns," which include only losses of men The Confederate loss by brigades was as fol-FIRST (LONGSTREET'S) CORPS. McLaw's Division Semmes's Barksdale's Wofford's Pickett's Division Garnett's Brigade Armistend's Kemper's Hood's Division Law's Brigad Anderson's Benning's First Corps, Artillery Brigade ... SECOND (EWELL'S) CORPS. Early's Division Hay's Brigade

Johnson's Division Steunst's Brigade Walker's Jones's Daniel's Brigade. Doles's Second Corps, Artillery Brigade THIRD (HILL'S) CORPS. Wright's Mahone's Poscy's - 2,085 Heth's Division Pettigrew's Brigade. 1.105 Archer's Brockenbrough's Brigade. Cooke's ender's Division Perrin's Brigade. Scales's Lanes

Total... Reserve Artillery, A. N. V The heaviest losses by brigades were those of Armistead's, 1,191 (also the largest by percentregimental loss was that of the 26th N. C. of either army at Gettysburg in numbers, though the percentage was 83, or less than that of the 1st Minn. Two companies of the 26th N. C. were totally wiped out on the field of battle, not one man in either one of them after-

... 84

Third Corps Artillery Brigade

Thomas's

ward reporting for duty! The Union army had 52 infantry brigades, of brigades, whose average strength was 1,540 and their average loss 518.

It has already been shown that one whole brigade and 14 regiments of the Union army escaped loss. No brigade or regiment of the Confederate army escaped wholly. The smallest regimental loss was that of the 12th Miss. of Posey's Brigade-seven wounded. The heaviest loss of any Confederate battery was Carpenter's (Alleghany) Battery, 28. The Confederate artillery suffered much less

768 than ours, as ... of their batteries were attacked by our infantry; while in the great artillery duel, as before remarked, they had considerable advantage of position and cover for their teams and drivers.

From these observations it is apparent, First, that the battle was fought in detail; second that it was fought with a ferocity unparalleled in the annals of war. In order that these propositions may be fully comprehended it is necessary to remark that from So'clock a. m., July 1, 1863, until 5 p. m. July 3, no considerable body of troops of either army had any cover except that afforded by what might be called

"THE NATURAL LAY OF THE GROUND," ordinary undulations, fences, railroad gradings, etc., no special military works being resorted to on either side.

The battle of the first day was brought on by collision between the skirmishers of Davis's Mississippi and Archer's Tennessee Brigades of infantry on the Confederate side, and Devin's Brigade, of Buford's Cavalry Division, on the Union side-the first shot on our side having, by common consent, been fired about 7:30 in the morning from the carbine of Corp'l Alphonse Hodges, of the 9th N. Y. Cav. From this time until nearly 10 a. m. the 6th and 9th N. Y., 17th Pa. and a small detachment of the 3d W. Va. Cav., with Calef's horse battery (A). 2d. U. S. Art., held at bay the advance of Heth's infantry division, coming in on the Cashtown

This was long-range skirmishing, and resulted in the comparatively small loss of 28 on the part of Devin's cavalry, with 12 on the part of Calef's battery-which, by the way, remained in position some time after the cavalry

had retired and the infantry got in. The first of our infantry to get in was Cutler's (Second) Brigade of Wadsworth's (First) Division, First Corps. This brigade consisted of the 76th, 84th (14th Brooklyn), 95th and 147th N. Y. and the 56th Pa. The 7th Ind., of this Brigade, was not seriously engaged, its last being but 10 men in the whole battle. These regiments averaged about 256 muskets each; some having a few more and some a few less than that, The brigade was about 1,500 strong. They encountered the Confederate brigades of Davis and Archer, each about 1,600 strong, and the result of their contact along the line of Willoughby's Creek was about 700 casualties of all kinds in Cutler's Brigade, and about 1,000 in the two brigades of Archer and Davis. All this fighting was at close range and very murderous; the Confederates on first contact exposing themselves freely, and attacking with great confidence, under the impression that they had only the Pennsylvania militia to deal with, and not comprehending that they were confronted by the veterans of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In view of the disparity of force and the necessity of spreading out to cover the retreat of the cavalry skirmishers of Buford, this infantry brigade of Cutler's was at first exposed to

MOST UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS of resistance, and they were forced back some distance. Meantime the Confederate line was 6th Vt., all of the Sixth Corps. (The 102d Pa. | reinforced by the powerful brigade of Pettigrew, over 2,000 strong, while the "Iron Brigade," on our side, arrived to the succor of The heaviest loss suffered by any brigade Cutler; the "Iron Brigade" being accompanied by Hall's battery (2d Me.), and soon after by Reynold's (L. 1st N. Y.).

It appears from the official reports that Pettigrew at first mistook the development of the Iron Brigade for an extension of the skirmishengaged was also that of the Iron Brigade, but | line of the troops previously engaged in Archer's front. At all events, observing that a fence on the east side of the creek was held by some of our troops, he ordered Col. Burgwyn, commanding the 26th N. C., to "drive those skirmishers from that fence. (See report of Maj. Jones, Col. Burgwyn's successor.) The 26th N. C. charged gallantry, supported by the rest of Pettigrew's-and part of Brockenborough's-Brigade. But instead of the supposed "skirmishers" of Cutler's Brigade, they had to deal with the 2d and 7th Wis., 24th Mich. and 19th Ind., of the Iron Brigade-a bad crowd to drive. as the sequel proved; inasmuch as Pettigrew lost over 700 men and Brockenborough nearly 200 in less than 15 minutes. However, it must (The figures given in parenthesis represent | not be supposed that our folks had a soft thing statements of loss other than those of the "re- | in this affair, because it cost the 24 Wis, about 200, the 7th about 160, the 24th Mich, about 200 and the 19th Ind. about 180 men, including one of Col. Fairchild's arms and one of Maj. Dudley's legs, of the 2d Wis, and 19th Ind., respec-

The comments of the various Confederate regimental commanders on this attack are almost comical-or would be, if the result had not been so tragical. They had to cross a small creek and then advance about 200 yards through an open pasture-field to attack a line partially covered by a fence, which at that time was a low stone wall, surmounted in most places by a "rider" of one or two rails. Not being informed of the presence of the Army of the Potomac, they thought that they were still

" EMERGENCY MILITIA" of Pennsylvania. They did not become sensible of their error until, as Maj. Jones, 26th N. C. says in his official report, they observed that the enemy was offering flerce resistance, and that "on the left of the line they were pouring volleys into each other across the fence at a distance of 30 paces!" While this was going on the other regiment of the Iron Brigade-the 6th Wis .- had been in reserve near the railroad cut, or in the "sugar-

dealing with the

bush," or maple grove, where Reynolds was Up to this time-say 11 a. m., July 1-the battle of Gettysburg had been fought by Buford's cavalrymen and the infantry brigades of Cutler and Meredith, with the batteries of Calef, Hall and Reynolds on our side, and Heth's Division of four brigades on theirsgenerally speaking, an odds in their favor of about 3 to 2, or, after the retreat of our cayalry, about 5 to 2.

The whole result had, of course, been unfavorable to us, but the enemy had, at a cost of some 2,000 of his best troops, learned that he no onger had militia to deal with, and his subsequent movements were regulated with due respect to his altered sense of the situation. The remainder of the First Corps now came into action. They were Robinson's Second Division and Doubleday's Third. The Second Division consisted of the bri-

gade of Paul-16th Me., 13th Mass., 94th N. Y., 104th N. Y., and 11th and 107th Pa., and the brigade of Baxter-12th Mass., 83d and 97th N. Y., and 88th and 90th Pa. The Third Division had three brigades-Rowey's, 121st, 142d and 151st Pa, and 20th N. Y.; Stone's-143d, 149th and 150th Pa.; Stannard's -12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Vt .- not being

engaged the first day. Of these four brigades Paul's and Baxter's were at once sent to the right of Wadsworth to meet Rodes's Division, which was then coming in on the Carlisle road, while Rowley's and Stone's deployed to face Pender's Division, which had just arrived to the support of Heth, from Cashtown. About this time Schimmelpfennig's and Kryzanowski's Brigades, of the Eleventh Corps, came into action. This made age), and of Pettigrew's, 1,105. The heaviest | eight Union brigades against the 12 Confederate brigades of Heth, Pender and Rodes. On Pettigrew's Brigade, Heth's Division, 588; all | our extreme right two more brigades of the killed or wounded, none being captured. This | Eleventh Corps-Ames's and Von Gilsa's-were was the greatest loss suffered by any regiment | pitted against three of Early's Brigades, who had just come in on the York road. These were reinforced by Coster's Brigade, of the Eleventh, late in the action. As it has been previously shown that the Confederate brigades averaged stronger than ours, further comment on the relation of the two forces as to numbers of infantry engaged is unnecessary. Of artilwhich 48 were more or less engaged, whose lery, the official reports show that five batteaverage strength was 1,420 men and their aver- ries of the First Corps, three of the Eleventh. age loss 420. The Confederate army had 39 and Calef's horse battery-54 guns in all-were engaged on our side, as against 26 guns with Hill's troops and 32 with Ewell's-58 in all. Naturally, the arrival of the powerful divis-

> the whole Eleventh Corps, soon decided the conflict. But it is probably fair to say that up to the time of Rodes's arrival, THE DIVISIONS OF HETH AND PENDER, numbering about 14,000 altogether, had not

seriously shaken the 8,000-odd troops of the

ions of Rodes and Early, either one of which

was nearly it not quite equal in numbers to